AUSTRALIAN BALLOT BILL.

The Measure Passed by the Senate Without a Dissenting Vote.

THE BILL TO CONTEST EXPENSES.

It Comes Up in the House and is Referred to the Judiciary Committee—Enlarging the Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate this afternoon passed the Australian ballot bill, otherwise known as house roll No. 141. The chair had been temporarily abandoned by President Majors and was occupied by Senator Mattes. There was not a dissenting vote and there was only one name to which no answer was made when it was called. That was the name of Senator Shea, who is sick in Omaha. The bill was slightly amended by the senate and must be returned to the house. There is no doubt, however, that the amendment will be concurred in.

The Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate was called to order at 2:15 o'clock, Senator Poynter, president pro tem, in the chair, but owing to the absence of a number of the members an adjournment was taken to 4 p. m.

President Majors at that hour called the body to order, only Senators Shea and Woods being absent.

A number of petitions for woman suffrage were referred to the committee on education.

The secretary of the house announced that that body had passed the following bills: No. 57, compelling corporations to publish in county newspapers the amount of their indebtedness; No. 103, compelling railroads to name their stations the same as the city or village in which they are located; No. 186, rendering corporations liable for the acts of their employes; No. 22, requiring the entering of fees in fee books in county offices; No. 252, limiting passenger fare on railroads to 2 cents per mile.

The committee on finance, ways and means recommended the passage of house roll No. 122, relating to the damages sustained by Engineer Davis; No. 217, paying for the incidental expenses of the legislature. It also suggested that the petition of A. P. Moutema for $100 for sickness occasioned by exposure at the front with the militia be referred to the house committee on finance, ways and means.

The committee on fish and game recommended the passage of senate file 126, defining game and fish seasons.

The committee on municipal affairs recommended the passage of senate file 158, regarding the establishment of sanitary districts.

The senate read for the first time the bills above reported from the house.

The following were also read for the first time:

Senator Poynter, Senate File No. 207—Amending section 596, of the code of civil procedure.

Senator Poynter, Senate File No. 208—Creating a state board of agriculture.

Senator Warner, Senate File No. 209—Submitting to the electors of the state for rejection or approval an amendment to section 1 of article 14 of the constitution, authorizing the state to become indebted in the sum of $25,000,000, to build a railroad from a point within the state of Nebraska, to a point on Lake Michigan, and providing for the method of voting on said amendment.

Senator Randall, Senate File No. 210—Authorizing the county board of the several counties of this state, to use the surplus general funds of the respective counties in purchasing food, fuel and seed grain, and feed for teams and to distribute the same among the destitute and needy farmers of said counties and providing a manner in which the same shall be distributed.

Senator Moore, Senate File No. 211—Amending section 104 of chapter 77, entitled, "Revenue," of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1889.

Senator Moore, Senate File No. 212—Requiring the registers of deeds and county clerks who are ex-officio registers of deeds to procure and keep a mortgage indebtedness record, and prescribing the form of same, and to require annual reports by said registers therefrom.

Senator Koontz, Senate File No. 213—Establishing experimental stations at Culbertson and Ogalalla, Neb., and fixing the control and management of the same.

Same, Senate File No. 214—Authorizing cities and villages in the state of Nebraska to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the proper observance of Memorial day.

Senator Smith, Senate File No. 215—Amending section 25 of article 1 of chapter 80 of the compiled statutes of 1887 entitled "school lands and funds," and to repeal said original section.

Same, Senate File No. 216—Amending section 3 of chapter 93 of the compiled statutes of 1887, and to repeal said original section.

Senator Eggleston, Senate File No. 218—Amending section 77 of chapter 77, entitled "Revenue" of the compiled statutes of Nebraska.

Senator Dysart, Senate File No. 219—Amending section 5 of chapter 64 of the compiled statutes of 1887, entitled "Interest."

Senator Christofferson, Senate File No. 220—Providing for the collection, arrangement and display of the products of the state at the world's Columbian exposition of 1893, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Senator Shumway, Senate File 221—Amending section 21 of chapter 20 of the criminal code of the state of Nebraska, entitled, "Offenses against marriage and the relation of sex."

Same, Senate File 223—Repealing section 23 of the chapter on elections.

Same, Senate File No. 225—Authorizing the state superintendent of public instruction to appoint a deputy, to define the duties of the same and to determine the salary.

Same, Senate File No. 224—Amending section 242 of chapter 25, of the criminal code of the state of Nebraska, entitled, "Miscellaneous offenses," by adding a subdivision to be known as section 24.

Senator Stevens, Senate File No. 225—Amending section 77, chapter 18 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1887, and to repeal said original section.

Same, Senate File No. 226—Amending sections 5, 6 and 16 of chapter 56 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska and to repeal said original sections 5, 6 and 16 and also section 17.

Same, Senate File No. 227—Amending section 42, chapter 22 of the compiled statutes of 1887 and to repeal said original section.

Same, Senate File No. 228—Establishing a state normal school at North Platte, Neb.

Same, Senate File No. 229—Amending article 4 of chapter 83, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, and to further define the duties of the state treasurer, and to require him to account for interest on all moneys belonging to his office which is not kept on deposit in the vaults of the state treasury.

Senator Turner, Senate File No. 230—Amending subdivision 10 of section 30, of chapter 14, of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska.

Senator Schram, Senate File No. 231—Establishing and locating a "girls' industrial school for juvenile delinquents." To provide for the government, duties of officers and methods of commitments and transfer; and to make appropriation for the purchase of necessary buildings therefor.

The following bills were read a second time and referred as follows:

House Roll, No. 23, establishing a girl's industrial home at Geneva; No. 86, requiring railroad companies to use automatic couplers on freight cars; No. 134, prohibiting boys and girls from being harbored in houses of ill-fame; Senate File, No. 194, prohibiting insurance companies from doing business with less than $300,000 capital; No. 184, enabling cities and villages to levy taxes to defray expenses of memorial day celebration; No. 196, repealing an act dedicating a square to Lincoln for a public market; No. 196, holding railroad companies responsible for the delivery to consignee the amount of grain received for shipment or paying for the discrepancy; No. 197, assessing railroad property for school purposes; No. 198, granting a bounty to beet sugar manufacturers; No. 199, relating to female suffrage; No. 200, enabling county boards to grant saloon licenses; No. 201, regulating coroners' fees; No. 202, defining the duties of coroner; No. 203, regulating salaries of city officers.

House Roll, No. 141, the Australian ballot law was read for the third time, and was passed.

Adjourned.

The House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—When bills on second reading were reached Bertrand demanded that the Shrader bill, appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the contest, be read in full.

The bill being half read, McKesson moved that further reading be dispensed with, which carried.

Ford moved to lay the bill on the table, and then substituted a motion that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Howe called attention to the fact that the motion to dispense with second reading effectually killed the measure unless it was reconsidered.

McKesson said he had no intention to kill the bill, and made the desired motion.

Shrader said that an election had been held last fall, and that the people had demanded a contest to determine who was elected. The contest was defeated by those who had not only denied every principle of right and justice, but had violated both the constitution and the laws, and he did not believe the contestants should be made to pay the bills.

Ford in reply said there had been no general demand for a contest, and thought the lawyers who persuaded the contestants to begin the contest should not be allowed to get their fingers into the public treasury.

Shrader warned the house that unless the bill was reconsidered that a similar one would be immediately introduced.

The motion to reconsider carried—59 to 22—and at Shrader's request the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider house roll 284, by Oakley, authorizing counties in the drouth-stricken section to issue bonds not to exceed 10 per cent of their assessed valuation to purchase seed for needy farmers.

Stevens of Furnas submitted a substitute for the bill, authorizing the boards of supervisors on petition of a majority of all the legal voters in a county to issue bonds equal to 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, and in no event to exceed the sum of $20,000, to purchase seed, said bonds to be sold at par, or above, to bear not to exceed 7 per cent interest and redeemable after five years, and in less than ten, at the option of the county. The seed purchased by the proceeds is to be sold to needy farmers at 10 per cent above actual cost.

The substitute was adopted and the bill as amended referred back with the recommendation that it do pass.

A large number of petitions on various subjects were presented and reports from committees were filed.

The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported in favor of postponing a bill by Krick exempting old soldiers from poll tax.

White moved that the bill be placed on the general file, which prevailed.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Soderman—Requiring railroads to furnish sites for the erection of grain elevators, warehouses and scoop houses on their several lines of road.

By Rohan—Requiring school boards to purchase and have displayed a United States flag on each school house.

Mr. Heath introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The legislature of the state of Nebraska, at its session of 1885, made an appropriation in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for the purpose of developing the saline lands of the state of Nebraska, and

Whereas, Much of the $50,000 so appropriated has been drawn from the state treasury, therefore be it

Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of three to investigate the condition of the salt well in Custer county and also to examine into what has been done with the money so drawn out of the treasury, and to make a report of the matters aforesaid to this house at the earliest possible day, and be it further

Resolved, That the auditor of public accounts be requested to make an itemized statement of the moneys drawn from said fund, for what purpose used and by whom drawn, and as far as possible the address of the parties having drawn on said fund.

The resolution was agreed to.

House adjourned to 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Who Wants the Job?

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator Michener has introduced a bill which shows the desire of people for some purposes unknown to multiply the offices of the state. It may be said, however, that the introduction of the measure by the senator was at the request of a Mr. Hutson of Beatrice, the bill messenger of the senate. The bill comprehends the creation of the office of commissioner of insurance, and is suggested by the alleged fact that the insurance business is suffering because of want of attention in the office of the auditor. It provides that the commissioner shall be appointed by the governor and transact such business as is now transacted in the insurance department of the auditor's office. He shall not be directly or indirectly interested in any insurance company doing business in the state and shall hold his office for four years. He may be removed for cause and his successor shall be appointed by the governor. He may appoint not to exceed three deputies. His salary shall be $2,500 a year, with traveling expenses. That of his deputies shall be $100 a month, also with traveling expenses. He shall also give a bond of $10,000 and his deputies one of $5,000. He is expected to file a report of his business annually before February 1.

This bill is held to be unconstitutional because it contemplates the creation of a new office, which is prohibited by the constitution. Besides, it would entail a cost upon the state which, it is held, is not warranted. The insurance department in the office of the state auditor costs annually but $2,700, while under the proposed law it would require the expenditure of over $7,000. The expense of the department is more than provided for by the fees, the auditor the past two years having collected $38,405, or nearly $14,000 more than the amount asked by that officer for the support of his office. Indeed, the auditor's is the only self-supporting state office, though the present incumbent has not asked an increase in the appropriation therefor, notwithstanding that the work increases every day.

Normal School Activity.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is a likelihood of several lively fights in the senate over the question of the location of proposed public institutions. Favorable reports have already been made by the committee on university and normal schools regarding the establishment of a normal school at both Chadron and Aurora.

A member of that committee was asked by THE BEE man to advance some reasons urged by the citizens of these towns touching the necessity of two more normal structures. The official in question laughed and said that he thought the committee had reported as it had simply to be relieved of the importunity of the members who had introduced the bills in question.

Following on the heels of the report above referred to Senator Keiper introduced a bill providing for the erection of a normal school at Pierce. The bill was referred, and if treated as the others were will also receive a favorable report. When the senate comes to dispose of this erudite subject there will be either a three-cornered fight or else the matter will be disposed of in the same summary manner as have similar propositions in previous legislatures.

Enlarging the Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Koontz of the committee on state prison this morning paid a vist to the penitentiary for the purpose of ascertaining the needs of that institution. He said that he had examined it from one end to the other with a view to ascertaining whether or not the request of the warden for a new cell house and several other improvements should be granted. He came away with the conclusion that the demands should be respected, and will accordingly favor them when they come up for consideration in the senate.

The Garnishee Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The house judiciary committee reconsidered and changed the garnishee bill providing that 10 per cent. of workingmen's wages may be garnished for the payment of debt incurred in the purchase of necessaries, and substituted a provision exempting wages to the amount of $60 from attachment instead of the earnings for 60 days, as now provided.

Boss Stout's Relic.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The normal school is not the only institution which must be considered by this session of the legislature. McCook, West Point, Geneva and Louisville are dying, so to speak, to secure the proposed girls' industrial home. The first mentioned place has not as yet made its offer for the place; West Point, it is said proposes to give a college which she has had for some time; Geneva's proposition comprises forty acres of land with a water pipe extending from the town to the proposed site of the house. In connection with the acceptance of the proposition the place wants the state to donate $40,000 with which to erect the proposed home. This proposition has already been accepted by one half of the senate, the house having passed the bill, refusing, it is claimed, to consider the proposition made by Louisville. This proposition comprises 200 acres of ground, a four-story stone building 50x65, with a number of additional structures of the same material which may be utilized for various purposes. It also includes a spring on the grounds, from which flows daily 300,000 gallons of water. From this spring the guarantors agree to extend a pipe to and through the building so that water may be had on every floor. The cash asked from the state is $10,000. This building was erected by W. H. B. Stout some years ago in anticipation of the passage of his auxiliary penitentiary bill, which would enable him to confine men there from Cass and surrounding counties, putting them to work crushing rock for B. & M. ballast. The bill was killed and the building has since served as an abiding place for the vagrant winds of night and morning. The advocates hold that they offer a good, substantial building supplied with water and surrounded with 200 acres of land and ask only $10,000. They point to the fact that Geneva gives only forty acres of land and asks $40,000. The advocates of the Louisville measure will fight for it in the senate regardless of the fact that John Jenson's engineering pulled the measure through the house.

Will Be Argued March 3.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The supreme court this evening served notice on Governor Boyd that the motion of his attorneys in the quo warranto case to dismiss would be argued on March 3 next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Appropriately Observed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The observance of Washington's birthday was more general here today than ever before. The equestrian statue of Washington, erected by the United Order of American Mechanics at a cost of $10,000, was unveiled in Allegheny park in the presence of at least 10,000 people. In the afternoon the organization gave a parade, in which 15,000 men participated.

Children Celebrate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About eight thousand children assembled in the auditorium this morning to celebrate Washington's birthday. They were addressed by Congressman Breckenridge of Kentucky and others.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was generally observed here. The parade of local military and fraternal organizations was the feature of the day. Business was generally suspended.

KINGEN'S KIDNAPPING.

Wyoming Will Investigate the Arrest of the Rustler.

CHEYENNE, Wyo, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A letter was received by Acting Governor Barber today from Governor Boyd, asking that an investigation be made of the alleged kidnapping of William Kingen, a citizen of Nebraska, by Wyoming officers. Kingen lived in Scotts Bluff county near the line and made frequent forages into Wyoming after Wyoming cattle. He was followed on one of his raids by Deputy Sheriff William Lykens and brought into Wyoming at the point of a gun, where he was arrested and afterwards tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for seven years. His counsel claim that the illegal manner of his arrest should nullify the subsequent proceedings and are trying to effect his release. The matter will be investigated by the state officials.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Settlers Flocking to the Same by the Thousands.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As a result of an editorial in the Traveller, a daily paper of this city, which said letters had been received from Congressman Perkins and others saying settlers on the Cherokee outlet could legally hold their homesteads, thousands of people have gone in, and every quarter section for fifteen miles south of the Kansas border is occupied. At the lowest estimate 10,000 settlers have gone into the strip.

Imitating Claude Melnotte.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Recorder Reinhold today received a letter of inquiry from Pawnee City, Neb. The writer stated that a Frenchman who is courting his daughter represented that he owns 2,000 acres of land in this county, has a mansion which cost $25,000, travels in his own palace car on the Reading railroad and is worth over $1,000,000. The fond parent thought that the claims of his would-be son-in-law were a little too big, hence he wrote for official information on the subject. The information which has been forwarded will not enhance the matrimonial prospects of the imaginative Frenchman.

King Lear from Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Carl Stoll, a German aged sixty-three, gave his son Louis his little farm near Dorchester, Wis. Then Louis turned his father out to shift for himself. The old man drifted to Chicago, and after wandering about several days opened the arteries in his wrists. Police found him and saved his life. This morning he was taken before Justice Bradwell and his case continued until tomorrow, when efforts will be made to enter him at the German Aid society institution.

Indignant Officers.

The officers at the city jail feel very indignant over the escape of prisoners sent to the county jail. Since the escape of Mansfield and McCoy, both of whom were wanted upon other charges, the city jailors and the entire police force seem to think that when a prisoner is sent the county jail he is in a fair way to escape from justice.

Sir Knight Dickerson Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sir Knight John O. Dickerson, who a few weeks ago was subjected to the operation of skin-grafting at the expense of 144 of his brother Knights Templar, died today at noon at the Emergency hospital.

A Small Fire.

An incipient blaze called the fire department to 2114 South Twelfth street last night about 8 o'clock. The fire was in a cottage owned by H. Henkle and occupied by L. Swartz. The fire originated in a defective flue. Damage very slight.

A Pullman Strike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Pullman car company has announced a reduction in the price of finishing freight cars. Men engaged in this branch, to the number of 150, have quit work. The company refuses their demand for an advance.

Death of an Atlantic Lady.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Sara Conrad, wife of C. C. Conrad, one of Atlantic's oldest residents died today of congestion of the lungs and dropsy after an illness of three weeks.

An Old Feud.

HOMER, La., Feb. 23.—Excitement here is intense over the renewal of the Ramsey-Foggle feud this afternoon. William Ramsey, jr., was instantly killed and Hamp and Henry Foggle were wounded.

A Costly Purchase.

LIMA, O., Feb. 23.—It is stated the Standard oil company has bought out one of its most aggressive competitors, the Geyser oil company—paying $1,600,000.

THEY FOILED A COUP D'ETAT.

The Democrats in the House Anticipate a Move of the Republicans.

MILLS DEMONSTRATES HIS GOOD FAITH.

His Action Regarded with Some Suspicion—Erastus Wiman Takes to Letter Writing—His Bill for Postage.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.

It was expected that the usual filibustering tactics would be resumed in the house today and the republicans had determined to offset this by a coup d'etat. They were ready to sit night and day until March 4 and thus try to break the back of the filibusters. But Mr. Mills quietly passed the word around to withdraw obstruction and things moved smoothly in the house. It was the day to which the District of Columbia was entitled, but Mr. Mills showed his good faith by not insisting that the district bills should come up. It permitted Mr. McKinley to go ahead with his programme, which includes the direct tax bill and the shipping bill. Mr. Mills' action is regarded with some suspicion as it is thought the filibustering is withdrawn merely to induce some republican members to leave town. Nearly every man on the republican side is now in his seat, many of them having been summoned by telegraph. The republican ranks are so full that a quorum could probably be mustered without any democratic votes.

WIMAN WRITING LETTERS.

Erastus Wiman is here in order to lend a hand to the Canadian campaign by having congress pass the Hitt resolution for reciprocity. The subject has dragged along for months and now Wiman proposes to galvanize it into life. His outlay for postage during the last week reached $1,000. He has written all over the country for petitions and they are pouring in by the hundreds, representing the staunchest mercantile and business classes of the country.

Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska are among the western states which Mr. Wiman has thus campaigned for petitions, and he has names by the bushel from Joliet, Quincy, Peoria, Rock Island, Belleville and Chicago. They are not the usual blanket petition, but take in the pick of representative business men and firms. It is said that the New England petition represents $150,000,000. In order to have this showing saved from the usual fate of being pigeonholed by the petition clerk, Wiman has had the best names taken from each petition and printed on a slip, which he has laid before each of the senators and representatives. Accompanying it is an autograph letter from Wiman urging that the pending struggle in Canada is one having as many interests for the United States as it has for the dominion. He says that the success of the liberals will mean the taking down of the commercial restrictions between the two countries and the building of a common barrier against England. In such a movement Wiman calls the attention of congress to the great desirability of helping toward a liberal victory by the passage of the Hitt resolution. Although there is scant time Mr. Hitt hopes to force through the resolution during one of the last six suspension days of the house. The avalanche of petitions which Wiman's efforts are pouring in will materially aid in this direction.

TONS OF DOCUMENTS.

Carloads of public documents are going out of Washington every day to every section of the country. The retiring representatives and senators are having their quotas of public documents rushed out of the way, and superintendents of the house and senate documents rooms have piled up the quota of all the retiring statesmen and asked to have the books taken out of the way. Some of the committee rooms are veritable storehouses for documents. Last week 1,200 large mail bags full of public documents went out of the city and there are stacked up in the corridors of the capitol over one thousand more bags of documents, being something like 25,000,000 volumes. At one store room along Pennsylvania avenue the government has stacked up what would make a good train load of public documents. From the debate which took place in the senate today on the question of presenting 100,000 copies of the report of the agricultural department upon "Diseases of the horse," it will be seen that it has just began to dawn upon congress that there are too many copies of the government's works printed and the law which at present makes an equal division of all documents among all senators and representatives is unjust and foolish, as many of the documents assigned to metropolitan districts find their way immediately to the junk dealers.

LOSS OF THE SILVER BILL.

Senator Jones of Nevada, recognized as one of the high priests of the silver movement met Colonel Abner Taylor of Chicago and frankly acknowledged that the silver men had thrown up their hands and admitted the final defeat of free silver for this congress. Colonel Taylor suggested that the silver men had made a mistake in insisting upon the whole loaf which they now lost instead of accepting the half loaf which they might have gained. His bill for the coinage of $13,000,000, now in sight, was in the nature of compromise which the opponents of silver would have yielded to, but the silver men would take nothing but absolute unlimited coinage and they have now not only lost this, but the compromise which could have been effected. This was the gist of the talk between the silver senator and Colonel Taylor and the former acknowledged that a mistake had been made and that a defeat was certain.

AS TO INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The conferees on the Indian depredations court bill expect to get together tomorrow or Wednesday and it is thought they will reach an early agreement. Senator Moody said today that the conferees on the part of the house would likely accept the principal features of the senate bill which does not create a new court but confers jurisdiction upon the United States district courts for a sum up to $10,000 and above that sum gives jurisdiction to the court of claims. He says the bill will become a law and that it will contain the senate features which include among the claims admissable, all that have been created since 1865, and which have been presented to the executive departments of congress for adjudication and fixes a bar of limitation which requires that hereafter claims must be filed within three years after the depredations are committed. The house bill, it will be remembered, provided for a distinctive and new Indian depredation court, but it is understood that Mr. Heriman of Oregon, the author of the house bill, is willing to accept the principle features of the senate bills.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON'S OPINIONS.

All the testimony taken before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures on the silver bill is to be published in pamphlet form and extensively circulated throughout the country during the coming summer by both sides, who profess to be satisfied with the facts elicited. The republicans will draw special attention to the testimony of Hon. Jerry Sockless Simpson of Medicine Lodge, Kan., who admitted that free silver was only the entering wedge, and if it was successful a greater and more determined effort would be made to press the passage of the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Walker of the coinage committee said today that the silver bill was dead and he did not believe any attempt would be made this session to bring the bill up. He does not believe that silver will be an issue in 1892, as he thinks the question will be settled before that time.

GOVERNMENT WOODEN LEGS.

Senator Manderson from the committee on military affairs will report back to the senate tomorrow a bill which provides that hereafter soldiers and sailors who have lost their arms and legs, shall receive artificial ones or commutation therefor once in three years, instead of once in five years as at present. This same bill was reported back adversely in congress, mainly upon the opinion of Senator Hampton, one of the members of the committee who hobbles around on a very superior artificial leg, which does not wear out as those worn by the vets generally. Repeated appeals from legless soldiers induced the committee to reconsider the bill. It was found that the majority of old soldiers prefer a commutation of $75 once in five years in lieu of a leg, but that those who take legs from the government are obliged to pay about $50 a year for repairs and often are compelled to buy entirely new limbs before the governmental limitation of five years expires.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. Parrett and J. A. Farrell of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Rev. John Easton of Flandreau, S. D., are at the Ebbitt.

D. B. Welpton of Omaha arrived today from New Orleans on his way to New York.

J. L. Waddell of Omaha is here in the interest of the Omaha interstate bridge.

Charles Mayer and wife of Lincoln are here.

Mrs. A. B. Hunison of Omaha is the guest of her brother, Mr. H. Linerick of the editorial staff of the Washington Post.

M. H. Day of Rapid City, S. D., is here for a few days.

Senator-Elect Kyle of South Dakota is expected here tomorrow.

Senator Pettigrew is in New York on business.

PERRY S. HEATH.

UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED.

The New Secretary of the Treasury to Assume Control at Once.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate held a special executive session at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon to confirm the nomination of Secretary Foster. The confirmation was prompt, there being no objection. Secretary Foster is expected to formally assume control tomorrow, although he will visit his home at Fostoria this week.

No Bonus for Silk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Blair today reported from the committee on agriculture with amendments, a bill providing for the establishment of divisions of silk culture in the agricultural department for the development and encouragement of the silk worm industry. It directs the secretary to establish experimental stations in various states and promote the industry by the free distribution of the silk worm eggs to farmers.

The amendments strike out the bonus to be paid to producers of cocoons.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Hoyt has taken a long step forward in "A Texas Steer." He can well afford to omit from his three sheets and lithographs the fact that he is also the author of "A Bunch of Keys," "A Rag Baby," "A Tin Soldier," and rely solely upon this latest creation of his to bring him fame and fortune.

Perhaps, with a certain class of theatre goers, he may lose caste, because he has had the temerity to leave the field of farce comedy for that of the legitimate school, but with those who love art, for art's sake, and who can distinguish readily between drivel and worth, his position as a dramatist deservedly takes rank with that of Howard, Gillette, DeMille and Carleton.

When Mr. Howells in a critical analysis of American plays spoke of Mr. Hoyt's works as the representatives of the American school, the keen sarcasm which permeated the review was apparent to every thinking person.

It was a cut direct, from a master who knows how to use his weapon, which in this case was a pen.

But the writer of "A Midnight Bell" and "A Texas Steer" has replied to the author of "The Rise of Silas Lapham," in a manner that must be particularly galling, by giving to the world a comedy built upon legitimate lines that has already achieved so great a success that it is the talk of the stage.

Mr. Hoyt has simply trimmed sail. Like a true mariner he sees the rocks just ahead upon which farce comedy is destined to go to pieces, and he has taken in his flying canvas and ported his helm.

As he was the originator of a class of plays which may tersely be called Hoytian, so now he becomes a follower in the school of Pinero, of Jerome, of Chambers on the other side, and of Howard and Gillette on this.

Not that his work is up to theirs, that would be saying too much, but he gives promise of something sterling in the future to be played by sterling actors.

"A Texas Steer" of this particular variety, was exhibited for the first time at Boyd's last evening to an audience that in size has not been equalled this season.

It is a caricature done in bold outlines and skillfully arranged colors, portraying the lights and shadows of American politics as seen at the polls and in the national capital. It is bright and virile, like all of Hoyt's plays, and exceedingly clever in construction.

As the "Brass Monkey" was a drive at the superstitions of the times, "A Bunch of Keys" at the manner of running hotels, so "A Texas Steer" is designed to hit with the shaft of ridicule some of the conditions of public affairs.

As a fair sample of the brightness and repartee of the play, Brassey Gall, the lobbyist, is advocating the location of a military post called Red Dog in Texas. Brander, the Texas congressman, replies that Red Dog is nothing but two saloons and a few 'dobe huts. "Yes," answers the unterrified gall, "but all it needs to make it attractive is better society and perhaps a little more rain." "That is all that hades needs" answers Brander.

Briefly outlined, "A Texas Steer" is the story of a plain, blunt Texan, a cattle king, who is elected to congress against his will, his campaign being engineered by his ambitious wife and his pretty daughter. Swindled right and left from the moment of his first appearance in the capital, he gradually comes to adopt upon a large scale, in his capacity as congressman, the methods by which he was made to suffer during his novitiate.

Tim Murphy gives a strongly marked impersonation of the old cattle king. It is a creation that must take a high place in the history of the stage and one that will deservedly rank with Florence's Bardwell Slote or Raymond's Colonel Sellers. His make up is picturesque and indicative of the rugged individuality of the character.

Miss Flora Walsh has a dainty part in Bossy Brander, and she plays it with a grace that is irresistible. The evolution from a Texas cow girl to a leader in Washington society is so unctuously portrayed that one cannot help but class this little woman with the leading ingenues of the stage.

Brassey Gall, a member of the "third" house, was personated by Newton Chisnell in a manner that left little to be desired. He has realized what the author meant to convey in the character, what more is necessary?

Fishback, the colored statesman, is a character new to the stage, but one met with in every election contest. A man who wants an office, no matter what that office is. Will H. Bray is intrusted with the role, and he plays it as only the close student can.

Captain Bright, United States army, is in the hands of William S. Harkins. Of course he is Bossy's lover and a right manly lover he is too.

Mrs. Walsh has a delightful part in Mrs. Brander, which she plays with very nice discrimination.

But all the people are good, excellent and "A Texas Steer" is a blue ribbon thoroughbred.

Fire and Police Board.

The fire and police commission met last night as a license board to hear the protests filed by citizens living in the vicinity of Grace street and Sherman avenue against the issuance of a saloon license to Edward W. Barrett, who proposes to open a saloon on Sherman avenue near Grace. A number of residents were called, some of whom were opposed to the opening of a saloon in that neighborhood and others who were not opposed to the saloon there.

The board went into executive session and discussed the matter, but took no definite action.

J. J. Shannon was granted a saloon license and will open a place of business on Tenth street near Capitol avenue.

The board authorized the committee on property to purchase 10,000 feet of hose for the new hose wagons and also to purchase four hose wagons.

Taken Back for Trial.

The deputy marshal of Freeland, Mo., arrived in Omaha last night and will start home today with Mary Brooking as his prisoner. She is wanted for a murder which she is believed to have committed in 1888.

For Diabetes

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. J. Williamson, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have tested its qualities in cases of diabetes, with marked beneficial results, and am well pleased with the remedial qualities of the preparation."

ENGLAND'S ARMY AND EGYPT.

Demands of the Opposition That the Troops Be Called From the Campaign.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATIONS OFFERED.

What England's Policy Is—An Eccentric Judge—Notes of the Irish Campaign—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—In the house of commons today Mr. Morley asked whether the operations now being conducted by the Egyptian army around Tokar meant the eventual reacquisition of the Soudan. Sir James Fergusson, political secretary of the foreign office, in reply said the occupation of Tokar was found necessary in order to prevent Suakim being harrassed and its trade interferred with. No further advance would be made into the interior.

Mr. Sinclair asked whether the proposed 10 shilling notes would be based on silver. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, replied that the notes would be payable in silver or would be legal tender only for such an amount as in the case of silver coinage.

This evening the house of commons went into committee on the army estimates, and Mr. Stanhope, secretary of war, indicated that the government had resolved not to disturb the duke of Cambridge as long as he desired to retain his position as commander-in-chief of the army. Neither would they discuss any changes that might be needful on a vacancy presenting itself.

Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction of the army, embodying in the motion a provision for the evacuation of Egypt. Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, repeated in detail the statement he made in reply to Mr. Morley's question earlier in the day. He declined to fix a date for the evacuation. He would only say that the English would withdraw as soon as a good government was assured and no danger of foreign occupation remained. The fixture of a date for evacuation would undo all the good already done.

Mr. Morley said that he feared that the governments were relapsing into their old policy. The advance into the Soudan would necessitate another advance of the British troops. He ventured to predict that this warning would be justified before long. He had no desire to hamper Lord Salisbury's policy, as he was aware of its difficulty; but England was playing a bad part before Europe by breaking her pledges. Difficulties in Newfoundland might arise similar to those which had arisen from the anomalous position in Egypt, which gave Germany power over India and compelled her to do what she did in respect to Zanzibar.

Mr. Stanhope, in a brief rejoinder, said he thought the fact that there were only 3,000 troops now in Egypt against 10,000 when the government came into office, was sufficient proof of England's intentions.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected—131 to 52.

AN ECCENTRIC JUDGE.

One of England's Ablest Jurists Develops Marked Peculiarities.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—An address will probably be submitted this week in the house of commons looking toward the removal from active service of Sir James Fitz-James Stephen of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. Justice Stephen is one of the ablest members of the English judiciary and an author of high repute on the subject of criminal law. Of late he has displayed marked eccentricity on the bench, so much so that the counsel in the Lyddon poisoning case at Eversham, Kent, asked to have the case removed from Justice Stephen's jurisdiction, alleging, however, another cause, although the real reason was well understood. Owing to the fact that Justice Stephen's peculiarities have displayed themselves more conspicuously since the trial of the Maybrick poisoning case, when he charged strongly to convict young Lyddon, who is accused wholly on circumstantial evidence of poisoning, his brother was afraid to have his case tried before Stephen.

Notes of the Irish Campaign.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Parnell today made a speech in Strokestown which was a virtual repetition of the remarks which he made yesterday. In the evening he went to Longford, where he delivered another address. Mr. Parnell has made arrangements to speak in Irishtown on April 19, and in June will visit Mayo and Sligo.

The McCarthyites today held a meeting in Londonderry. The Parnell branch of the National league was formally dissolved and was then reconstituted as a branch of the National federation.

Mr. Dillon and Mr O'Brien have been steadily failing since their imprisonment began, and both are now in the infirmary attached to the prison. Mr. Dillon is much broken in health. Mr. O'Brien is also suffering considerably, but is fourteen pounds heavier than when he was last in Galway jail.

Price of Koch's Lymph.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Herr von Gossler, minister of educational, ecclesiastical and medical affairs, has given orders that chemists who keep Kochine for sale must return to the laboratory where it is made all of the lymph unsold six months after date of purchase, when they will receive fresh lymph in exchange. The legal price of the lymph is fixed at 6 marks per cubic centimeter, or five cubic centimeters for 25 marks.

She is Pleased with Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Late this afternoon it was announced that Empress Fredericka and her daughter would remain in this city until Friday next. The empress is so pleased with her visit that she has decided to prolong her stay far beyond the time originally fixed for her sojourn in the French capital. The imperial visitors went to Versailles today and thoroughly enjoyed their inspection of the famous palace of Versailles.

Died in Court.

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The socialist publisher, Bornasson, fell dead in court today. He had been summoned to appear in court, in spite of the fact that he was ill with influenza.

Canada is Loyal.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In an article in the Graphic on the Canadian crisis the marquis of Lorne says the annexation scare is useful to bring home to our minds the fact that the colonies are practically independent nations. He, however, ridicules the idea that Canada desires to barter political independence for the "government of the stars and stripes."

Whatever the result of the coming election, he says that free trade in Canada is impossible. All possible change will mean either a few percent of decrease in the tariff or, if Canada joins the Zollverien with the United States, an increase of tariff in conjunction with the United States against Great Britain. In conclusion, the marquis says: "If the United States wants more, they and Canada must be content to wait until the engulfing policy of Mr. Blaine has run its course, like other delusions. So long as Great Britain remains true Canada will remain loyal."

Asking Pardon.

SUAKIM, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Afafite says the cavalry overlooked many of the Dervishes who escaped in the recent fight and later surrendered. Numbers of the wounded were dropped by the roadside. The sheiks of most of the tribes have sent letters begging the pardon of Osman Digna and his few followers.

Removed by His Wife.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Prince Henry of Reuss, the German ambassador at Vienna, will probably be transferred as governor of Alsace-Lorraine. The prince, who has the regard of the kaiser on account of his intimate association with the first Emperor William, has been made somewhat obnoxious at Vienna by the arrogant conduct of his wife Princess Marie, who is about twenty-five years younger than himself and does as she pleases with her venerable husband. The kaiser, it is [illegible] wishes to be represented at Vienna by a younger man in accordance with the [illegible] he has of late been following, [illegible] civil and military service.

Lorne on Annexation.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—In the first of a series of articles in the Daily Graphic upon the Canadian crisis, the marquis of Lorne says: "Annexation as a scare is a useful lesson, bringing home to our minds the fact that our colonies are practically independent nations. This is a wholesome thing for the public to be reminded of. No comparison is possible between the colonies and Ireland." The marquis ridicules the idea that Canada desires to barter her political independence "for the government of the stars and stripes."

Adjourned in Darkness.

BELFAST, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A meeting of the National league of this city was held this evening to elect officers. The majority present, who were evidently friendly to Mr. Parnell, obstructed business so much that the presiding officer at 10 o'clock declared the meeting adjourned. The Parnellites insisted upon proceeding with the election officers. The president vacated the chair and his place was immediately taken by the chairman of the committee, but at this point the gas in the hall was turned off. All thereupon dispersed.

Trouble in the Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—During a speech by Herr Szilagyi, minister of justice, in the lower house of the diet today, a tumult arose which the president was unable to quell. The uproar continued until Herr Wekerle, minister of finance, arose and stated that unless order was maintained, the cabinet would resign. Afterward the cabinet and the president of the lower house conferred together, and the house was convoked for a private session.

Booth in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—General Booth of the Salvation army addressed a meeting today. He met with a chilly reception. He said he found less drunkenness in Germany than in England. He means to build a Salvation hall in Berlin.

French Government Expenses.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The budget estimates have been completed for 1892. The review is estimated at 3,248,194,125f and the expenditures at 3,217,815,525f.

State of Siege Suspended.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 23.—The state of siege has been suspended during the progress of the elections. As soon as the voting is completed the state siege will again be declared.

Women who suffer from nervous and physical debility find great help in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without reaction—the result being a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body.

SAYS SHE WAS DESERTED.

A Woman Applies at the Police Station for Assistance.

A good looking and well dressed young woman called at police headquarters last night and unfolded a tale of distress which wrung a good deal of sympathy from the officers about the station. She said her husband, whose name is F. T. Burke, used to be in the employ of a wholesale cutlery establishment of San Francisco and that she had traveled with him a good deal. A few weeks ago they came to Omaha and Mr. Burke took to gambling. He soon lost all the money he had and was discharged by the house he represented. Then he began to abuse her and finally told her she must find her own support, for he had all he could do to provide for himself. A week ago he left her and departed, she knows not where. Finding herself destitute, she said she decided to adopt a life of shame, and went to a house on Ninth street. She now regrets this downward step and says that if she could only get back to Portland, Ore., where she has two uncles, or to Chicago, where her father lives, she will quit her wickedness and try to make amends for the sins of the past. The woman wept profusely as she told Sergeant Whalen her trouble, and her manner and appearance indicated that she was in deep earnest. She was advised to call today again at the police station and talk with Chief Seavey, when some means of relief may be devised for her.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

A BIG SLASH IN SALARIES.

Union Pacific Freight Officials Have Their Pay Materially Reduced.

The order reorganizing the freight department of the Union Pacific, which takes effect March 1, carries with it many changes in salary. The general agents of divisions, who have been receiving $5,000, will be reduced in title and will have to be content with a salary of about $3,500. Corresponding reductions will be made all along the line, the reductions, in about every case, not exceeding 20 per cent. A large number of offices will be consolidated, and many men thereby forced out of their positions.

General Traffic Manager Mellen said yesterday that salaries had been reduced somewhat but the aim had been to make the salaries equal to or a little better than those paid on other roads for men in similar positions.

"There is no reason," said he, "why the Union Pacific should pay larger salaries than other roads. Heretofore it has been operated as five different systems, but under the new arrangement the forces are to be consolidated and a reduction made in expenses. Under the last order we will be paying as large salaries as any of the roads for corresponding positions, but I know of no reason why we should pay more. There have been no resignations, so I suppose the change is satisfactory."

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath.

Predictions for February Weather.

As there are but twenty-eight days in this month there ought to be less cold atmosphere than in January, but "all signs fail in dry weather," therefore we can only say that the electric-lighted, steam-heated, vestibuled, limited trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will continue to run daily between Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago. The electric light reading lamp in each berth is the novelty of the age. Ticket office, 1501 Farnam street, Omaha.

How to Conquer.

Cincinnati Times-Star: It is reported by one familiar with the habits of Mr. Stanley when making his heroic march through the almost impenetrable brakes of the "Dark Continent" that no matter what the circumstances, whether hungry or wet or cold, he never failed to keep his face cleanly shaven and his clothing as clean as his surroundings would permit. In this habit he was unbending. His reason for this was that it gave him more dignity and influence among those whom it was his duty to command. He argued that had he suffered himself to grow as slovenly as they were, whether he sunk to their level or not, they would have been apt to think he had, all the same, and treated his commands accordingly. Men little realize how much influence a clean, wholesome appearance has until they have tried it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.